

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please delete the following paragraphs:

Page 6, line 23 to page 8, line 15

The following terminology may be useful in understanding the present disclosure. It is to be understood that the terminology described herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

BIOS – An acronym for a basic input/output system. In an IHS, the BIOS is generally a memory resident software program which includes instructions required to control peripherals such as the keyboard, display screen, disk drives, serial communications, and other functions without relying on a disk. The BIOS program is typically stored in a non-volatile memory, e.g., flash memory. This ensures that the BIOS will be available to boot the system, even when there is a disk failure. In some IHS systems, the BIOS is copied from non-volatile memory to RAM each time the IHS is booted to improve response time. This process is known as shadowing.

Device – Any machine or component, which is electrically coupled to a computer to perform at least one predefined function. Examples of devices include disk drives, scanners, printers, card readers, keyboards, and communication interfaces. These particular devices fall into the category of peripheral devices because they are separate from the main processor. Virtually all devices, whether peripheral or not, require a software program called a device driver program that acts as a translator between an application program and the device, or between a user and the device.

Driver – A software program that controls a device included in an IHS. Devices such as a printer, disk drive, communication card or keyboard, have a device driver software program. Drivers for devices purchased with the IHS, such as the keyboard driver, are generally included in the operating system of the IHS. For other devices, which may be installed after the initial purchase of the IHS, a user may need to load a new driver, which is typically provided by the manufacturer of the device, to use the device with the IHS. A driver typically acts as a translator between the device and application programs that interface to the device. Each device may

have its own set of specialized commands that only its driver knows. In contrast, most application programs, such as a web browser, access devices by using generic commands. The driver, therefore, accepts generic commands from the application program and translates these commands into specialized commands for the device, and vice versa.

Radio – A communications device. The radio typically enables bi-directional communications between two devices. The radio, which may be wired or wireless, generally includes hardware, firmware, driver software and user interface or a combination thereof. The radio may be integrated with an IHS such as a notebook or PDA to enable wired or wireless communication between the IHS and external devices.

User Interface (UI) – An interface that enables a user to interact with the device to facilitate the ease of use of the device. The interface may be in the form of a software program to take advantage of the graphics capabilities of an IHS to make the device easier to operate. The UI for a device may include icons, menus, buttons, light emitting diodes (LED), liquid crystal display (LCD) panels and similar others. A well-designed graphical user interface (GUI) often provides intuitive controls to operate the device.